SMITH'S REPORT

On the Holocaust Controversy

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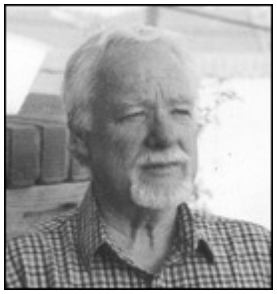

Serving the Revisionist Community since 1990

SMITH AT THE TEHRAN CONFERENCE

"JAILING OPINIONS" BY LADY MICHELE RENOUF

LETTERS, THE NEWSDESK AND A SECOND HOLOCAUST CONFERENCE

The "Battle for the Campus" Goes to Teheran

Bradley Smith

The "Holocaust" Conference in Tehran was significant for three primary reasons, in my view. In the first place, the fact that it happened and that it was sponsored by the foreign ministry of a Nation State. Secondly, because the State that sponsored it is "evil," and fronted by a Hitlerian-like demon, it appears to have forced other State leaders around the world, and particularly in the West, to condemn it with a ferocity that approached insanity, giving the event world-wide publicity that it would not have gotten otherwise. And thirdly, and perhaps the development that will prove to be the most important, a provisional committee of Western revisionists was formed, sponsored by an office of the Foreign Ministry of Iran, to consider ways to "take the show on the road."

The Conference itself was organized by the Institute for Political and International Studies (IPIS), an office of the Foreign Ministry of Iran. It consisted of an opening session, then three sessions of talks the first day, and three the next, each with several speakers.

On the first day, 11 December, we were transported from the Ministry guest house (three six- and eight-story apartment buildings) by small buses and several autos the two miles or so up hill to the Institute. It had snowed the previous days and there was snow on the ground in the trees. The Institute itself was the grandest site for a revisionist conference that I have yet seen. The moment I entered the large lobby two young men came up to me and introduced themselves. They recognized me from my mug shot on CODOHWeb. They were college age. Over the next two days maybe a dozen young men and women came up to introduce themselves, say they recognized me from CODOHWeb. I realized later that all were in the mid-twenties or younger. Not one appeared to have reached their thirtieth year.

The opening session of the conference was chaired by Dr. Manouchehr Mohammadi, Deputy Foreign Minister for Education and Research, Iran. When I had occasion to talk to him later, I discovered his manners were as simple, good-humored, and elegant as his presence at the podium. The session comprised the playing of the anthem of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a recitation from the *Quran*. An

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LETTERS

I want to hear from you. I read everything you write. I regret that I am not able to respond individually to each correspondent. I may publish your letter here. I may edit it for length and/or content. Please make it very clear to me if I can use your name, or if you need to remain anonymous.

(On December 24, 2006, Richard Widmann wrote David Irving regarding his release from prison in Austria.)

Dear Mr. Irving: -

I am thankful to hear of your release from prison and your safe return to England. Do you have any statement that we can publish for readers of "Smith's Report" and Codoh.com regarding your release and/or the thought-crimes laws in Austria?

I wish you and your family well this Christmas season. With sincere regards-

Richard Widmann

Monday, December 25, 2006

Christmas Day 12:03 pm

Thank you for that kind message. Your kind thought is much appreciated, especially as we lost our home and everything on March 20, as a result of Austria's kidnapping me. But now that nightmare is over.

I checked back into London late December 21 after two days still being held in a police jail in Vienna after being released from the main Vienna prison when our appeal was upheld on Wednesday December 20. I have the fine oratory of my 84 year old defense lawyer, Dr Herbert Schaller, to thank for the unexpected victory in the appeal court. I spent over 400 days in solitary confinement in Austria's oldest prison, sentenced in February to three years' jail for an opinion I expressed in two talks seventeen years ago. Not nice.

However we shall now gird ourselves for a fresh legal battle in Austria, (1) to overthrow my deportation order, and (2) to put Austria before the UN Court of Human Rights.

The enemy is spitting with rage, and -- with one final quote uttered by me to the Agence France Presse ("Mel Gibson was right!") in a phone interview in the midst of a final police interrogation -- I was out of there and, belatedly, on a plane to London. It got in around 10 pm yesterday evening, too late for all the TV shows that had lined up. But we have made a great dent in "their" cause, and had a real victory for Real History. More soon, and you'll find my website back on line shortly.

David Irving

(Now back writing in London)

I first became interested in holocaust revisionism after an experience that really opened my eyes. I had a girlfriend in Connecticut who is an antique dealer.

She was handling the estate of a wealthy Jewish woman. Among the belongings was a “human skin” lampshade. My girlfriend got the creeps, and didn’t know what to do with it. The lampshade was displayed in a glass case, as a monument to German cruelty. My girlfriend believed it was made of human skin; even I believed it, just like we are taught to believe those stories from childhood.

She had it for a while; I remember how sick she felt about having to move it herself. She didn’t know what to do with it. Then someone suggested she donate it to a museum, but first they said she should have it tested and verified. A large university, in North Carolina, if I remember correctly, tested the lampshade, and it turned out to be made of pig skin!

I’ll never forget the look on her face when she told me. She was absolutely stunned. I was, too. Even now, I’m still shocked when I keep on finding more and more holocaust myths debunked.

Johnny Asia

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1 Jan. 2007

To the Editor:

In reply to Greg Raven's eulogy of David McCalden (SR #134), I have to say that I am one of the people "who refuse to be associated in any way with him," and my reasons are not religious.

After he left IHR in 1981, he spent his remaining years unsuccessfully trying to destroy IHR. That was during IHR's great days.

It is a gross distortion to say that "In 1978 McCalden moved to California and established the Institute for Historical Review." What happened, at best, is that Noontide hired him and then he sold Willis Carto on establishing IHR.

Veteran revisionists who were around then know I am holding back a lot.

Arthur R. Butz

Received from Lou Rollins

“For the violence inflicted on Lebanon shall return upon thee, and the oppression exercised against the cattle shall fan (the flame), because of the human blood which has been shed and the violence which has been inflicted on the country, on the city, and on all that dwell therein.”

--Habakkuk ii.17 (as quoted in the Habakkuk Commentary among the Dead Sea Scrolls, according to Hugh Schonfield in *The Essene Odyssey*, 1998, p23)

NEWS DESK

The CODOH News Staff

Tehran Conference Denounced by World Leaders

The Tehran International Conference Review of the Holocaust has been widely denounced by World leaders. A top justice in the European Union called the conference an unacceptable affront to victims of the World War II genocide. In Britain, Prime Minister Tony Blair called it shocking and beyond belief. He went on:

"I think it is such a symbol of sectarianism and hatred toward people of another religion. I find it just unbelievable, really."

Not to be surpassed in expressing its support for the orthodox Holocaust story, the White House called the conference an affront to the entire civilized world. In Germany Chancellor Angela Merkel stood alongside Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert when she told reporters, "We absolutely reject this. Germany will never accept this and will act against it with all the means we have."

Olmert for his part called the meeting a danger to the Western world. In France, French Foreign Minister Philippe Douste-Blazy warned parliament about the resurgence of revisionist theories which he called quite simply "not acceptable."

There can be no doubt that Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad struck a raw nerve by hosting this conference in Iran. For his part, Ahmadinejad told guests at the conference, "Iran is your house and the house of world freethinkers, where everyone can fully express themselves in a brotherly, peaceful, free and calm atmosphere and exchange views with others."

This opinion is clearly shocking and offensive to our Western leaders.

Germany Panics over Iranian Holocaust Conference

In what appears to be a complete panic, the German government has taken several actions to show its displeasure with the Holocaust Conference in Iran. The Germans summoned the Iranian chargé d'affaires in Berlin to express its opposition to the conference a week before it was held.

In addition, a German federal court ruled that Guenther Deckert must turn in his passport to authorities to prevent him from attending the conference. Deckert's appeal of this ruling was rejected on grounds that Germany's image could somehow be tarnished by Deckert's attendance at the conference. A member of the court said, "The interests of the federal republic could be threatened." It's hard to imagine how one man's attendance at a conference based on the concept of intellectual freedom could be more damaging to a country's image than allowing the repetition of lurid tales of the unique crimes of one's own people.

Horst Mahler was also banned from traveling to the conference. Mahler has also begun to serve a jail sentence for thought-crimes. Jens Ploetner, a foreign ministry spokesman, announced during a news conference, "We condemn any attempt, in the past or in the future, to give a forum to those who relativize or question the Holocaust."

It is reported that 67 defenders of free inquiry would defy various travel bans and threats of persecution to participate in the international conference.

Faurisson to Be Tried for Attending Iranian Holocaust Conference

Professor Robert Faurisson is apparently the first of the participants that could face legal punishment.

French Foreign Minister Philippe Douste-Blazy, who recently warned the French Parliament of a resurgence of revisionist theories, announced that Faurisson might be brought to court for the comments he made at the "unacceptable" Tehran meeting.

Douste-Blazy told reports about France's ongoing persecution of Faurisson including his being dragged into court and even being banned from practicing his profession, teaching at universities, for refusing to accept the politically "correct" version of the Holocaust story. Faurisson has been convicted of violating France's thought-crimes laws five times.

The conference was attended by 67 scholars from 30 countries and found "unacceptable" by the powers in Israel, Europe and the United States. Tehran has been widely condemned for hosting the conference.

This just in from Robert Faurisson: "On January 17, in Paris, a shocking court case for our darlings. I lodged a complaint against Robert Badinter, a prominent Jew, who was minister of Justice and president of the *Conseil constitutionnel*. On November 11 he said that in 1981, when he was still a lawyer, he had me sentenced by a court as a "falsifier of History" --: a damned lie. I am afraid it's going to be hot."

David Irving back in England

David Irving was released on probation after spending 13 months in prison for allegedly questioning the catastrophe of the

Jews during the Hitlerian regime. He is back in England as of today (21 December). Vienna's highest court granted Irving's appeal and converted two-thirds of his sentence into probation.

Irving has been indefinitely banned from Austria. In February, a Vienna court sentenced Irving to three years under a 1992 law that applies to "whoever denies, grossly plays down, approves or tries to excuse the National Socialist genocide or other National Socialist crimes against humanity in a print publication, in broadcast or other media." The law calls for a prison term of up to 10 years.

At a London news conference Irving said "Stalinist legislation" had put him in prison for expressing the "wrong views" about history. At his original trial he said that Auschwitz's role as a "killing centre" has been exaggerated to pander to the tourist trade. He stated that had been treated "with utmost contempt" in Austria and Germany, and he called for an international boycott of German and Austrian historians until they put pressure on their governments to remove laws from their books that allow the imprisonment of historians for thought crimes.

Karen Pollock from the UK-based Holocaust Education Trust said: "We are reminded of the need to remain vigilant to ensure that Holocaust denial, in whatever guise it appears, is challenged."

Emory U to Translate Holocaust-Denial Web Site into Farsi, Arabic, and Russian

Emory University has announced plans to translate a Holocaust Web site it maintains into Farsi, the main language of Iran, as well as Arabic, Russian, and the languages of other countries where Holocaust denial is widespread. The Web site, Holocaust Denial on Trial, contains voluminous material collected by Deborah E. Lipstadt, a Holocaust scholar at the university who has written on the "Battle for the Campus."

EmoryU. will raise the money to finance the translation project. Ms. Lipstadt is "convinced that there are people in predominantly Muslim countries, especially in the Middle East, who are being inundated with Holocaust deniers' claims and don't know that the deniers are fabricating and distorting … there is no place where they can find sources in their languages to refute these lies." Emory says lesson plans for teachers on the Holocaust and Holocaust denial will be added to the Web site.

Olmert Calls on Pope to Protest Holocaust "Denial"

Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert has been touring Europe to curry favor with World leaders and to drum up support for Israel and criticism of Holocaust revisionism. Israel was apparently a principal instigator in the international outcry over the conference in Iran. Olmert's tour brought him to the Vatican where he asked Pope Benedict XVI to "personally and publicly" ask Christians to protest against Holocaust "denial."

The Vatican followed through with a statement that spoke of the "appalling tragedy" of the mass murder of Jews by the Nazis and also warned of the dangers of denying historical evidence. In what appears to be a payback for the Vatican statement, Olmert promised to accelerate negotiations between the Vatican and Israel over the fiscal status of the Catholic Church in Israel and the protection of Christian holy sites and other church property.

A SECOND HOLOCAUST CONFERENCE !

On December 27, 2006, two weeks after the Tehran conference, a follow-up conference was held in Cairo called "The Lie of the [Jewish] Holocaust and the Arab Holocaust in Palestine." Wahid Fakhri al-Aqsari, the chairman of the Egyptian Arab Socialist Party, argued (in part) that:

The Jews persecuted the Arabs as they persecuted Jesus and handed him over to the Romans for crucifixion. The Jews use the Holocaust to justify both the slaughter they carry out in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, and their slaughter of the Palestinians.

The Holocaust is used too as a tool to rake in profit. The Jews are worse than the Nazis because they compare the gentiles to animals, as can be seen from the Talmud, while the Nazis only [sic] categorized people as superior and inferior.

The Iranians gave the Egyptian Holocaust denial conference wide coverage in the Arab-Muslim world. Al-'Alam TV broadcast the conference's opening session live for 25 minutes. Al-'Alam's Arabic Web site also covered the Cairo conference.

Flávio Gonçalves, a Portuguese who I met in Tehran, sent me this story. He suggests that American media did not cover this radical, racist, anti-Semitic Egyptian conference because Egypt is allied with the U.S. Iran, on the other hand, is an "enemy" of the U.S. U.S. media was all over it. Couldn't get enough.

Makes sense to me.

JAILING OPINIONS

Freedom of Speech; 3: Heresy Trials

Produced by Lady Michele Renouf

Running time 116 mins. Three Chapter Format: 1: Illegal Opinions; 2:
Available from Telling Films, PO Box 18812, LONDON SW7 4WD, UK Tele/fax +44 207 460 7453.
Email address: tellingfilms@hush.com.
Suggested donation towards the making of the film: US $19.99 plus $6.00 p&p.
Available online at www.noontidepress.com/catalog/ .

DISCLAIMER: It is not to be presumed that JAILING OPINIONS is endorsed by the British historian David Irving, who could not access this film while imprisoned.

Reviewed by Arthur R. Butz
Dec. 29, 2006

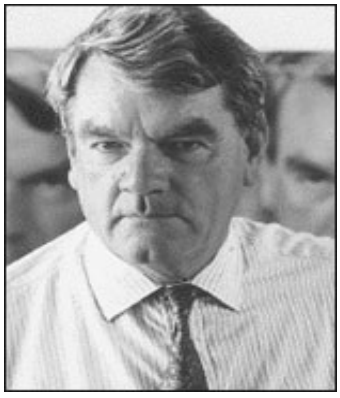
Jailing Opinions. A documentary exploring the criminalization of normal historical enquiry and expression, including first-hand accounts from those attending the trial of British historian David Irving who is currently incarcerated in Vienna, Austria, for talking about events that happened (or not, as the case may be) more than sixty years ago. A DVD produced and narrated by Lady Michele Renouf and published in Sept. 2006. Available online at www.noontide press.com/catalog/

My earlier review (SR #133, November, 2006 www.codoh. com/report/sr133.html) is assumed to be fresh in the mind of the reader. Again I shall use the term "revisionist" as synonymous with "Holocaust revisionist" and "Holocaust denier", and I apply "confrontation" and "credentials" as important tests in evaluating a DVD intended for the layman viewer.

This DVD is generally professionally done. In its production Lady Renouf applied well her background as a model and actress. For example there are observations made, relating to the subliminal aspects of the media treatment of the persecution of revisionists, that I would not have noticed unaided.

David Irving was arrested in Austria in November 2005 for denying, in 1989 in an exchange with a Vienna journalist, that there were gas chambers at Auschwitz. In February he was sentenced to three years imprisonment. His case is the basis of this DVD. The case of Ernst Zundel is also treated but only to a relatively small extent, and the case of Robert Faurisson gets even less notice. This review, therefore, is mainly an exercise in weighing David Irving and our relationship to him.

Submission of this review was delayed by the editor's participation in the Tehran conference and



David Irving

by the Christmas holiday. When during that recess Irving was released on probation hasty changes were required here. Lady Renouf has been closely associated with David Irving since the Lipstadt trial in 2000, when she was attracted to the case by Irving's public comments that Jews should be more concerned with why they are scorned rather than how. At Irving's invitation, she sat at his side throughout the trial. After Irving lost this civil action, Renouf invited Irving and Count Nikolai Tolstoy (a long-standing family friend) to a Russian dinner-discussion at the elite "Reform Club" on London's Pall Mall, where she was a member of ten years' standing. Both historians sat as her guests at that evening's Current Affairs Society top table. The following day a cabal demanded, and got, Irving's banning from future Club functions, but failed to get Renouf's expulsion. However, after her nomination to an important committee had again made her membership controversial, an am-

plified campaign succeeded in winning her expulsion in 2003.

Renouf was studying for a Master's degree in Psychology of Religion at Heythrop College of the University of London during 1999 - 2001 when she was asked to "study elsewhere". She has visited jailed revisionists in Austria and Germany and attended the July 2006 trial of Robert Faurisson in Paris. In summary, Lady Renouf knows the score because she learned it the hard way or, if you wish, the easy way.

David Irving is a military historian of major achievement. Prof. Harold C. Deutsch, a President of the Conference Group on Central European History, an important official of the wartime OSS and later an interrogator of Nazis at Nuremberg, and then at the U.S. Army War College, wrote (American Historical Review, June 1978, p. 758) that Irving's book on Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, entitled *The Trail of the Fox*, "is another example of extraordinary enterprise and ingenuity in ferreting out material others have overlooked or have resigned themselves to do without. His success here is as dazzling as in Hitler's War.

"… Aspiring biographers who are less well equipped with personally-discovered material will perforce hesitate to follow *The Trail of the Fox."*

To those who complain that Irving has no Ph.D. in history, or even a university diploma, I reply that such an endorsement is much harder to get than a Ph.D. in history.

This glowing evaluation of Irving as a military historian does not apply to Irving as a revisionist, and I believe a retrospective view of his record on the Jewish aspect is necessary. It has been erratic from the beginning.

It started, as far as I know, with the publication in 1975 of *Hitler und Seine Feldherren*, the German version of *Hitler's War*, which finally made its appearance in 1977. In the Introduction Irving declared that "The Diary of Anne Frank" had been authored by Meyer Levin. I knew that to be a story that had been bouncing around in dubiously sourced publications at the time and I was surprised that a historian of Irving's stature had not taken the trouble to confirm the story before passing it along in a book. Levin was involved in the English language adaptation for the stage, not the original Dutch-language book.

Hitler's War did not advance that claim, but it did advance what became Irving's most controversial thesis, supported by an illogical interpretation of some personal notes of Himmler, arguing that while the physical exterminations of Jews took place, Hitler did not order them, was opposed to them, and was unaware of them until late in the war.

Irving's first appearance at a conference of the Institute for Historical Review came in 1983, his lecture being published in the Winter 1984 issue of the *Journal of Historical Review* (www.ihr.org/jhr/ v05/v05p251_Irving.html).

He devoted many words to the Jewish aspect, but his remarks were enigmatic and useless. Though it seemed that he accepted the extermination legend as it applied to Auschwitz, he ended up declaring that he will not "go into the controversy here about the actual goings-on inside Auschwitz, or other extermination or concentration camps. We do know in the meantime that Dachau is a legend, that everything that people found in Dachau was in fact installed there by the Americans after the war - rather like Disneyland . . . ."

I wondered what was the point of going into the Jewish aspect at all while disregarding the problem of Auschwitz; that's the elephant in the living room! As for the remarks about Dachau, they reminded me of the earlier remarks about Meyer Levin, as I had seen them in similar dubious publications. The Dachau crematorium was real, the delousing gas chamber was real, and the shower was real. Some modifications may have been made to the shower to help pass it off as a gas chamber, but that doesn't make the place a "Disneyland". The remark made it clear that, even at that late date, Irving did not understand the problem.

A serious involvement with revisionism came in 1988 in the second Zundel trial, with the appearance of the Leuchter Report. Irving seemed convinced and even published his own version of the Report. However his subsequent behavior was erratic, evasive and vacillating and many of us were losing patience with him. In 1995 Irving said that the number of Jews who died from all causes "might have been as many as four million" and, in communicating with Mark Weber, Director of the Institute for Historical Review, based this opinion on the well-known Korherr Report, discussed in many revisionist publications. At that point I lost patience and advised Weber to stop presenting Irving as a revisionist leader.

From that point on, I did as I had advised Weber and I have not been confounded. However Irving had, until his arrest in Austria, what I considered the most current web site from the revisionist point of view, because I looked at it almost every day for recent news stories of interest.

In 2002 the *Journal of Historical Review* respectfully published

Irving's opinion that there were no gas chambers at Auschwitz, just near Auschwitz (www.ihr.org/jhr/v21/v21n3p29_irving.html), but this only confirmed what I had by then been expecting from Irving. I was upset only that this descent into what could pass for slapstick comic revisionism was a feature in the demise of that once-great Journal, which died with that issue. In an article in *Atlantic Monthly* (Feb. 2000), during the Irving-Lipstadt trial, D.D. Guttenplan remarked that "What David Irving actually believes about the Holocaust remains mysterious …. Irving's arguments have a quicksilver quality, and over time he has occupied a number of contradictory positions." Right on! That is why veteran revisionists do not consider him a comrade, and that is why our enemies who know better delight in representing him as revisionist no. 1.

Lady Renouf's objectives are not revisionist, and no deep revisionist knowledge is evident here. She is mainly interested in fighting Jewish bullying. Since Irving's revisionist status is problematical, therefore, we must ask whether the centrality of Irving in Renouf's DVD serves the revisionist objectives that I have defined. Applying the tests of credentials and confrontation, it does serve those objectives, but I have caveats.

The DVD establishes Irving's credentials as an important historian of World War II. Confrontation on "Holocaust" issues, indeed successful confrontation, is established here, ironically, by noting an aspect of Irving's most infamous defeat: the Lipstadt trial in 2000. For reasons not worth exploring here, in that libel trial the reality of the gas chambers became an important issue, and at that point Irving was arguing there were none at Auschwitz. Irving had both been denied the support of important revisionists in arguing that issue, and he had also eschewed such support (remember, Irving has to be ambiguous or contradictory on the "Holocaust" - don't blame the apparent contradiction on me!).

However his arguments obviously drew on the copious revisionist literature so effectively that the judge conceded (judgment of 11 April 2000) his surprise at the overturning of some of his assumptions, conceding that Irving "is right to point out that the contemporaneous documents, such as drawings, plans, correspondence with contractors and the like, yield little clear evidence of the existence of gas chambers designed to kill humans. Such isolated references to the use of gas as are to be found amongst these documents can be explained by the need to fumigate clothes so as to reduce the incidence of diseases such as typhus."

Irving should not have been surprised when the judge ruled against him anyway, affirming his continued belief in the gas chambers on the basis of the usual arguments, based mainly on testimonies, this time put to the court by defense expert Robert Jan van Pelt and later published as the book *The Case for Auschwitz*. As for the missing holes in the roofs of the morgues, the judge even embraced van Pelt's explanation (pp. 370f, 406 of the book) by ruling "There is a possibility that the holes were backfilled." The logic as presented by van Pelt is flawed on several grounds, but this is not the place to examine it.

Irving's views on the "Holocaust" have been unclear, to put it delicately. However there is no lack of clarity on this fact: Austria imprisoned a major historian for expressing dissenting historical views, these views being of conceded weight as historiography. This DVD brings all that out nicely.

Now the devil's side. Shortly after his release, AP reported that Irving "said he had been obliged to express regret during the court case but now had 'no need any longer to show remorse.'" The euphoria of some revisionists was understandable, as the words seemed to confirm their assumptions. They should have looked at what followed: "During his one-day trial earlier this year, Irving pleaded guilty to the charge of denying the Holocaust but maintained he never questioned it in the first place."

Then Irving gave an interview to *The Guardian*, posted on Dec. 22, repeating his claim that there were no gas chambers at Auschwitz, just near Auschwitz. He added that the Reinhard camps were the "real killing centres" but that the Nazis had extinguished all traces of them. "This has screwed up the tourist trade, so they concentrated on Auschwitz instead." He is no revisionist, and I am sure that fact had much to do with his early release.

My main concern in relation to Irving is wondering how much damage he will do to the public image of revisionism, now that he is free again, especially as he seems to love the limelight. However, and I have thought this over carefully, I don't believe any such damage will come as a consequence of this DVD, which delivers exactly what it offers.

Bottom line: buy this DVD and promote it. It proves to the intelligent layman that there is something very rotten in the state of "Holocaust awareness".

Continued from page 1

"informative" report on the Conference followed, particularly a list of the nations from which the speakers and those in attendance traveled. There was a message from President Ahmadinejad delivered by a stand-in, and finally an address by Manouchehr Mottaki, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The First lecture session was titled "A Historical Survey, Concept and Evidence." Here is where Robert Faurisson spoke, along with two anti-Zionist Jewish rabbis, Moshe Ayre Friedman of Austria, and Moshe David Weiss from the U.S. The six orthodox Jews with their black clothing and long dreadlocks had first row seats in this event. All in all, it struck some of us as rather *too* Jewish. A great deal was made of these folk by the Iranians, and they themselves were very professional about making their presence known.

The Second session addressed "Demography, Denial or Confirmation." There were eight speakers, including Jan Bernhoff of Sweden, who discovered the next day that he had lost his job for his trouble. Frederick Toben, David Duke, Christian Lindner of Denmark, Leonardo Clerici of Belgium and A. Pengas of Greece were the other Westerners who spoke (I am not clear that Clerici and Pengas were actually there). The Mulsim speakers were from Syria, Iran, and Malaysia.

The Third: "Viewpoints on Historic Approaches." There were seven speakers. Among the Westerners were Patrick McNally (an American teaching in Japan), Norman Finkelstein (*The Holocaust Industry*) who was listed as a speaker but was not there, unfortunately, and Bradley R. Smith, who was incorrectly listed as a "professor." The Muslims who spoke included folk from Jordon, Morocco and Canada.

The title of my talk was: "The Irrational Language of the American Professorial Class with Regard to the Holocaust Question." The talk was very simply organized, directed at a Muslim audience, not an informed revisionist one. There were no grand ideas or theories in it. The text first addressed the irrational academic reaction to the original essay-advertisement I published at Northwestern University when I initiated The Campus Project in 1991. It was titled: "The Holocaust Story: How Much is False? The Case for Open Debate." It focused on how a Northwestern professor of Holocaust Studies there, Peter Hayes, avoided addressing the text of the ad but spent hundreds of words insulting its author.

I explained to the audience that for the succeeding ten years no professor that I was aware of addressed any text in any essay-advertisement I ran in any of several hundred student newspapers. Until 2000 when Dr. John Silber, President of Boston University, chose to address an ad I ran there in The Daily Free Press titled "Holocaust Studies: Appointment with Hate?" The ad addressed a few of the stupidities uttered by Elie Wiesel over the years.

I wrote early on that it is "one ideal" of the university to promote intellectual freedom. I noted how Silber got it wrong the first crack out of the box. He wrote: "The advertisement begins by misunderstanding the idea of the university. It is not merely to promote intellectual freedom, but also to promote intellectual responsibility in the pursuit of truth."

How could a "scholar" make such an error, confusing "one ideal" with "merely"? Silber continued on making one juvenile reading another. Such silliness would not be worth remarking on if it were not for the fact that Silber was the first academic in ten years of academic insult and condemnation to actually address, or even attempt to address, the text of one of my ads.

I then moved back to Northwestern U where Professor Arthur Butz is still (heroically) teaching. In January 2006 the Mehr News Agency in Tehran interviewed Butz who wrote, in brief:

The alleged slaughter of millions of Jews by the Germans during World War II did not happen.

The extermination allegation is properly termed a hoax, that is to say, a deliberately contrived falsehood.

The hoax had a Zionist provenance and motivation.

Here I demonstrated to the audience that the irrational vocabulary of the professors at Northwestern in 2006 proved to be exactly what it had been in 1991. I made the argument that the purpose of using an irrational vocabulary to reply to a historical question is to intentionally avoid communication. An ironic, and morally stupid, choice for professors to make while they pretend to value, and represent, the ideals of the university in the West.

My speaking at the Conference, however, was not the primary reason for my being there. My real work was to interview radical Muslims on camera, in a Muslim environment, regarding questions that interest revisionists particularly and Americans generally, from a revisionist angle. The

Holocaust, Israel, Palestine, the U.S., the possibility of a U.S. or Israeli attack on Iran, and so on. The more radical, the more honest and forthright, the better.

On 12 December the Fourth session addressed: "Nazism, Zionism, and Holocaust," with a total of eight speakers. Westerners who spoke included V. Clark, an American who I did not see, and Wolfgang Froehlich of Austria. The Muslims who spoke include folk from Indonesia, Iran, Tunisia and Algeria.

The Fifth session, "Holocaust, Aftermath and Exploitation," had eight speakers. From the West there was Alexander Baron of Britain. The Muslim speakers were from Bahrain, Australia, Iran, India, Jordan, and the U.K.

The Sixth, "Global Vision (1 & 2)," was to have eight speakers, including Herbert Schaller (Irving's lawyer) from Austria, Nono Rogirio from Portugal who is not a revisionist and backed out at the last minute on ostensibly "ethical" grounds, and an Arnold Cohen from the U.S. who did not show. The Muslim speakers were from Morocco, Jordan (this was Ebrahim Allosh [Alloush] who at the last minute could not get there, we did not know why), Iran, and Malaysia.

It should be noted that after every session there was a Q & A. Many rose during the Q & A to ask long, polemical questions (usually in Arabic), usually directed to political and cultural issues from what I could make out, rather than to "factual" matters. Many of the Q & As were full of passion. The two words that were present in nearly every one of these episodes were "Palestine" and "Zionism." I was struck by how deeply the Palestine issue was felt by attendees from around the world, and at the same time how the word "Iraq" was seldom mentioned. A touchy subject. It is my understanding that Iraqi Sunnis call Iraq Shiites "Iranians."

During the two days of the Conference I gave interviews to the Iranian press, was interviewed by Iranian television, by the *Frankfurter Allgemeine*, by reporters from India and Malaysia, and a young lady (they're all young now) representing a Chinese news agency. Chinese!

At the same time I was videotaping footage during the Q & A that followed the presentations. I taped portions of some of the talks given by Muslims in English, and sometimes when I was able to surmise that something was being said in Arabic or Farsi that would help the project. I did a third interview with Iranian television. Rather than staying formal and saying what I had already said for two days running, I told anecdotes and made a few outlandish comments until we were all laughing, the interviewer, the cameramen and me.

When the interview was over I said it was the first interview I had actually enjoyed giving during the Conference. I apologized for not being serious. The cameramen shook their heads to tell me that they had enjoyed it. The lady interviewer said: "It's the best interview we've gotten." She said it in a way that gave me the impression that she had heard enough predictable politics for a while.

I was surprised by the number of Iranian students who introduced themselves to me, informing me that they recognized me from my mug shot on CODOHWeb. One young lady involved me in a conversation where she pointed out that democracy did not exist in Iran the way it does in America. Uppermost on her mind was the fact that she had to follow the Muslim dress code. Men representing the IPIS were eager to talk, but not on camera. I made appointments to videotape interviews with Muslim speakers once the conference was over.

Three young men took me through their Holocaust exhibition in an upstairs gallery off the main lobby. There they had on display blow-ups of many of the classic revisionist photos that have been used by us for years, including the one showing the miserable old Jew who represented the "six million" Jews who faced extermination during WWI!. The centerpiece of their exhibition was a scale model of Treblinka made by Richard Craig, the Australian associate of Frederick Toben. It's a very good model. Later Robert Faurisson was taken on the tour and he had much praise for it. We made an appointment for interviews on the 13th.

Three men from the President's office drove me downtown to a hotel where, in the restaurant of a rather grand lobby, over glasses of pomegranate juice, we discussed the state of revisionism in the world today. They were very open and really wanted to know where I was. They understood that I am not an academic, but they were aware of the work we have done on CODOHWeb and took seriously my point of view.

The one observation they found difficult to understand, and then to accept, was my contention that in America we cannot blame Jews—Iranians prefer to use the word "Zionists"—we cannot blame Jews alone for suppressing intellectual freedom, but have to include all those of us who are not Jews—and we are the overwhelming majority—who toady to the ambitions of those folk. We went back and forth on it for some time before I was able to make myself clear. It was

clear that they had not considered that position before, but they were interested in considering it now. We are in contact via email.

The day after the Conference ended we were to meet with President Ahmadinejad in the old palace downtown in the center of the city. I wanted to film it. The general understanding was that we could film anything at the Conference but would have to have permission to film outside it. The afternoon before, while I was filming in the lobby of the hotel where we had the meeting described above, I was told by management to stop it. I did as I was told. That evening I was filming the elegant dinner reception hosted by Dr. Mohammadi when I was forcefully told to stop fliming. I did as I was told.

If we were going to meet with President Ahmadinejad, however, I wanted to film it. That's what I was there for. I made what was probably the one stupid decision I made while in Tehran. My digital video camera is quite small and if it's necessary I can put it in my pants pocket. I would try to film without being seen, if it was at all possible. I was carrying a briefcase and a heavy jacket. I would be able to film with the camera hidden under the jacket.

As we entered the hall all bags were being checked by uniformed police, just like at the airport. I ran my briefcase and jacket through the x-ray machine, then walked through the doorway with the camera in my pocket. No warning sounded. I was in.

Then one of the uniformed men took my by the arm and told me to empty my pockets. I thought, well, I'm in the soup now. My own fault. My camera would be confiscated, I would lose the footage that is already in it, and I would be—I didn't know what. In the event, I was told to return the camera and my bag to the bus we had arrived in, then return to the hall. I did as I was told. I was half afraid that someone would steal the camera. I began thinking about how I might buy another to cover the next three days, or rent one, or borrow one.

I was the last one to enter the room and had to sit in the back with the cameramen from Iranian television. President Ahmadinejad gave a short, conventional address, which was translated for us via earphones. I was struck by his repeated use of the word "caring." The Iranians are a "caring" people. It is necessary to "care" about oppressed people, such as the Palestinians. He used the word "caring" several times. It occurred to me to wonder how American liberals would feel to discover that the President of the Evil Empire was using their vocabulary.

Revisionists and the Hassidic Jews sitting in the front rows of the modest hall were invited to comment. One by one they all thanked the President for this opportunity to speak freely about important questions that were either taboo in their own countries, or would be a criminal offence. Some were rather too romantic in their appreciation of the President and his Conference. They spoke in a way that suggested that Iran is a State in which the right to free speech is a universal right. Through it all Ahmadinejad presented a patient, friendly, amused, and sincere presence. I think it was pretty easy for us, without really knowing him, to like him.

When I returned to the bus, my camera was where I had left it. I didn't hear anything more about the incident. Is that any way to run an "Evil Empire?"

I had three days to gather additional footage. The young men from the Holocaust exhibition made an appointment to come by the apartment. They got there late, apologized, and we made an appointment to meet at the exhibition the next day at noon. They didn't show up.

A Syrian professor living in Jordan agreed to be interviewed. When I went to his quarters and he discovered I was to film the interview he said it was impossible. "In Jordan," he said, "you do not talk about certain things." He was very gracious.

People were disappearing. The guest house was emptying out. It was very difficult for me to get around. Cab drivers did not speak English. The layout of the city was confusing. Traveling about was not really encouraged. I was losing time.

One afternoon I took a cab about four miles up the boulevard the guest house fronted on until we came to a business section with shops and stores. I gave the cab driver a handful of Iranian *reales* and gestured for him to take what he wanted. Each $20,000 real is worth about $1.80 cents. He took three of the bills and placed his hand over his heart to thank me.

I took a long walk up and back on the boulevard. It was very cold but otherwise it was very much like being in Tijuana, except this folk didn't speak English or Spanish.

I had been told in a very serious manner at the desk in the guest house that I was not to get in any car that was not clearly identified as a taxi. While I was walking back three young men in an old Pontiac asked me in Farsi (I suppose) if I wanted a ride. I said no thanks, and waved my index finger in a "no" gesture like the Mexicans use.

At the next corner the Pontiac was there again at the curbing and

the three guys were laughing and telling me to get in. They looked like fun guys. I decided I would talk a chance. What the hell, eh? But for some reason, at the last minute, I said no again.

Ten minutes later I found them waiting for me again, laughing and inviting me to get in the car. That was the moment I understood I had done the right thing by declining their offer. Who knows what would have come of it?

The third significant event of the Conference was a nighttime meeting of revisionists only—most of those at the Conference were not primarily revisionists—held in the basement of the IPIS guest house where it was decided, after a good deal of heated back and forth, to form what would be called "The World "Holocaust" Foundation."

One initial consideration of the Foundation will be to see if we cannot "take the show on the road." This was the simple phrase introduced , and accepted by those present, by Lady Michelle Renouf.

The good lady was also responsible for shooting down a proposition to include considerations of the "holocausts" in Dafour and other places around the globe. Rising to her feet and speaking heatedly she said: "That is *not* why we are here. It is the *Jewish* holocaust that holds us in thrall." The expression—not the thought—took me by surprise. It is *the* Story holds us in "thrall."

An interim committee of five was elected by secret ballot to represent the Foundation. Among those elected were Lady Renouf, Frederick Toben, and Serge Thion, the French intellectual. The Foundation will be sponsored by the Iranian Government, which suggests that there will perhaps be access to significant funding.

The Foundation will be headed by an Iranian, Dr. Ali Armin of the Foreign Ministry, a man in his forties who, while he does not speak English, only Farsi and German, struck me as an individual of sound character, good humor, and someone who can get things done.

On the night of the 16th I interviewed a Moroccan Linguist who had spoken at the Conference. There he had spoken in Arabic, with great passion. I had a feeling about him. He spoke enough English to make an appointment. I think I got good footage. We will have to translate that interview almost entirely. We will have to translate most of the footage from the Q & A that I took. This will take time, and it will take some money.

The next morning in the dark at 4:45am I was driven to the Tehran airport. It was over. Everyone whose advice I had asked had advised me to not go. I hadn't felt entirely secure about going. But it looked to me like it was going to be okay. I had left Baja on the 6th, and I would be back on the 20th.

NOTEBOOK

TEHRAN

HERBERT SCHALLER

A couple days after the conference I was at table in the guest house with Dr. Herbert Schaller, David Irving's lawyer, along with a couple other Germans. Dr. Schaller is 84 years old, small, thin, and vigorous. When he speaks in German he speaks with great force and pounds his hand on the table. When he speaks in his rather elemental English he speaks with great force and slaps his hand on the table. He laughs with as much vigor as he speaks, and he laughs a lot. I asked what he thought was going to happen with Irving.

Dr. Schaller said confidently, at the same time reaching for a plate of food: "He will be out on December 20th." I was very surprised that he should speak with so much certainty about it. It was difficult for me to believe. I didn't say anything.

ROBERT FAURISSON

One morning in the guest house Faurisson said with considerable distress: "David Duke is going to be at the conference. He is here."

Faurisson's voice and the expression on his face were a picture of frustration and distress. I understood. Most of us wouldn't have wanted him there. Media world-wide would label all of us, and the conference as well, as "racists." "KKK" would be all over television and print reports.

Faurisson had been asked by a representative of the Ministry if Duke should be invited. Faurisson said absolutely not. Never. (I'm paraphrasing.) Now he was there.

A couple days later when we met with President Ahmadinejad, Faurisson was the key revisionist who represented all of us. Duke was there too. An arrangement was somehow made that Duke would be photographed shaking hands with Ahmadinijad. It came to pass. A few minutes later Duke got up to shake hands with the revisionists. When he extended his

hand to Faurisson, Faurisson studiously ignored him. It happened in plain sight. Everyone watched it.

The irony of Duke at the Conference is that while his presence gave media the opportunity to ignore those who do real revisionist work, an opportunity they could not forgo, the irony is that he spoke very well, not only at his lecture but in his interviews with the press. I have some original footage of one of them with the Hassidic rabbis in the background. Talk about "irony."

RABBI MOSHE WEISS

A small man in his forties in his black costume and Rastafarian dreadlocks who, when he talks about being "Torah true," delivers a breathless spiel citing Old Testament texts with complete authority, proving that Israel was a mistake and should be peacefully dismantled. I happened on to him in the crowded lobby giving his rote message to four, not taking a breath. After awhile I had to say it.

"You're really wired, do you know that?"

With hardly a break in his spiel he turned to me, said: "I know I'm wired," and went back to the spiel. I couldn't help but laugh. When he finished he looked at me with watery, pale blue eyes, a small smile, and gave me his card. I gave him mine: "Bradley Smith, Director, Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust." He looked at it for a very long moment. It was almost as if he couldn't read it, or couldn't believe it. I laughed and slapped him on the arm.

"Come on," I said. "It's only free speech."

"Yes," he said quietly, sort of smiling at me. "I support free speech." Afterwards I was aware of how soft his arm was where I had slapped it.

BACK HOME

Six hours from Tehran to London, a six hour layover at Heathrow Airport, twelve hours to Los Angeles, a three hour debriefing with one of my associates, and then to the house of a friend to sleep. I was exhausted. And then the next day the drive to Baja.

Two stories especially were flashing around in the brain. The first was about the CNN interview that I refused the day I was leaving for Tehran. Laura Weinberg from the New York office was calling. I spoke to her two, three times via my cell. I chose to not tell her where I was, when I would leave, or what route I would take. Once I was on air with CNN, what would the Feds do in Los Angeles? What would some loose cannon from the Jewish community do? Once I was in London what would the Brits do? If I did not provoke those people, I figured I would probably make it okay. If I did provoke them, who knew what might happen. Now, driving to Baja, I still didn't know.

The second story was a moment I will never forget. It was the evening after the first day of the Conference and some of us were back in the lobby of the Guest House. I remember Frederick Toben particularly. The internet connection was working and we were discovering that Prime Minister Blair, Angela Merkel of Germany, the White house, Olmert of Israel, and the French Government had already condemned the conference on world-wide media.

We were all laughing, verbally slapping each other on the back. Olmert had apparently told Merkel not to worry, that Israel is a "nuclear" nation. I was astounded that he would let that slip. Frederic Toben was laughing and saying "They're running scared." That moment was the high-point of the conference for me, the moment when we understood we had helped create a story for Holocaust revisionist arguments that was greater than any that had gone before in half a century. And it wasn't, and it isn't, over yet.

Bradley

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